The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,644.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— ——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— ——— including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— ——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— ——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rr. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

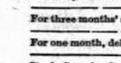
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 13th September 1870, at noon.

	Sept.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Galle	20
„ Carwar	14	„ Negapatam	23
„ Mangalore	15	„ Madras	26
Cannanore	16	„ Coconada	28
„ Calicut	16	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Beypore	16	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Cochin	17	„ Gopalpore	30
„ Tuticorin	18		Oct.
„ Colombo	19	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

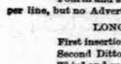
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

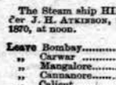
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed in the Company's office, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 12th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th September 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	Without Food.
„ Suez	40	22-10	8	
„ Port Said	42	24	9	
„ Alexandria	44	26	9-10	
„ Marseilles	56	36	14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

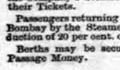
In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE first-class Steamer BYZANTIN, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 15th instant. For Treasure, Freight, and Passage apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steamer STOWELL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by Captain Ward at the expense and risk of the concerned.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Ward.

BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, v'a the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s. ..... } Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34. }

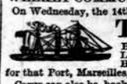
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 14th September, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 12th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th September 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
4	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	L vernoss Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
1	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
1	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First-Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, BOARDS AND SCANTLING.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Sale to commence at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, about 500 logs of well assorted TEAK SQUARES, 80 tons of PLANKS, BOARDS, and SCANTLING.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 13th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will proceed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Shaik Mahomed bin Chinna Shaik Rahimtulla, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mohaidin Khan bin Mahomed Alikhan the mortgagor, the following landed property viz. :—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Rungary Mulla or Mahomed Bowa Khanday Street, registered in the Books of the Collector of Rent and Ground Rent, under No. 1,444, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44, containing by admeasurement 85-5/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the east by sweepers passage, on or towards the west by Rungary Mulla or Mahomed Bowa Khanday Street, on or towards the north by the house of Mamon Abba Joda, and on or towards the south by the house of Khutay Abba Jooma.

AUCTION SALE of HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS and PORCELAINWARE, CARRIAGE, &c., at CUMBALLA.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriage, &c., the property of A. J. Kinloch, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated-ware such as set dish covers, hot water, curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, epergne, bread basket, bottle stand, tea tray, a mahogany case containing a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, best cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces with round ends, sideboard, whatnots, screens, circular, pier and sofa tables, easy, predieu, and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room carpets, bronze and plated double and treble light hanging argand lamps, four-post bedstead, camposts, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One handsome English-built mail Phaeton by Thorn.
No Catalogues ; the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One first-class English-built Mail phaeton, with a pair handsome grey and chesnut horses, and set of English plated mounted harness.

Can be seen at 2 hours' notice.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published on the 14th inst.,

A REVIEW of the PARSI SOCIAL QUESTION of 1870. Price Re. 1 ; Postage Free. To be had at the Union Press, Dhobee Talao ; *Dnyan Sudhara* Press, Fort ; and at the principal stations in the Presidency.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MANECKBAI, Widow and Administratrix of the late Thucker Mooljee Merjhee, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, and THUCKER GOVERDHUNDASS LUCKMEEDASS, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Hindoo Inhabitant, HAVE CONTRACTED with THUCKER KHIMJEE, LUCKMIDASS THUCKER, DOSSA MORARJEE, and BAI MOTIVOW, Widow and Executor and Executrix of the late Thucker Jethu Ludhaney, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, to SELL to the latter the UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTY, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons claiming to have any interest thereon, either by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, by inheritance or otherwise, are required to furnish the undersigned, Solicitors for the Purchasers, at the office in Graham's Building, Parsee Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, particulars of such claims within 14 days from the date hereof, and any person so having claims who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof shall be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 12th day of September 1870.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Cazee Syed Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-registry of Mandvee, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the west by the hailstone or sweepers' passage partly belonging to one Dada Israel and partly to the said premises, on or towards the north by the house of one Dhunjee Abjee, and on or towards the south by the house of one Poonja Canjee, and which said ground contains by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-nine square yards, be the same little more or less, and stands registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 717, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, and which said house is now in the occupation of tenants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CLOSE OF THE PRESENT BONUS PERIOD,
on 15th November 1870.

PERSONS who may assure before that date, will have a share in the Division of Profits to be made in 1871, which will include the whole divisible Profits which have arisen since 15th NOVEMBER 1865.

Agents at Bombay.
The LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be HELD at the Office of the Managers, No. 23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 23rd September 1870, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1870.
2nd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, and to add to the Board.
3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 12th September 1870.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this day to the day of the Meeting.

NOTICES.

WATSON AND SONS.

TENTH ADVERTISEMENT.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

BOYS' SOFT FELT HATS,
Nearly indestructable and most comfortable for Children.

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 18⅞ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19¼ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19⅝ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20 inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20½ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 18⅞ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19¼ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19⅝ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 20 inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 20½ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' BLACK FELT, with blue band and buckle.
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 18⅞ inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19¼ inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19⅝ inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20 inch...Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20½ inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB FELT, with blue band and buckle.
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 18⅞ inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19¼ inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19⅝ inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BRAB FELT, size 20 inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 20½ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' STIFF FELT HATS.

BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 18½ inch,.....Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 19 inch,.....Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 19½ inch,.....Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 20 inch,.....Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 20½ inch,.....Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 18½ inch,.....Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 19 inch,.....Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 19½ inch,.....Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 20 inch,.....Rs. 2 8

WATSON AND SONS,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap.....	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers.....	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds.....	7
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats.....	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats.....	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	Rs. 9	a. 0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk and Wool.....	9	8
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ French Colored Shirts ..	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„ White Shirts.....	60	0 „
BADHAM'S	„ Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	„ Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	„ All Wool Sleeping Suits...	18	0
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	„ Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the Governor General of India.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage the use of the Placards. A liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S

CELEBRATE

PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP,

MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP,

a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C. ; PARIS, NEW YORK, and MONTREAL. Bonded Warehouse—LONDON DOCK.

NOTICES.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matters of the last Will and Testament of HAJEE ESSACK HAJEE ABOOBAKAR, deceased.

SEEDICK HAJEE ESSA—Aplicant.
vs.
HAJEE ESSA HAJEE ABOOBAKAR—Cavestor.

An application for grant of Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased has been made to this Honorable Court by the abovenamed applicant. All persons concerned therein are apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of September 1870.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

AUCTION SALE of FORAS LAND at WORLEE or BREACH CANDY ROAD, near the RACE COURSE.—The Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., Auctioneers, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on FRIDAY, the 14th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all their right, title, and interest in certain vacant pieces or parcels of Foras Land, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement one lac twenty thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts, and mortgaged to the Bank. The property will be put up for sale in one lot, and sold at so much per square yard, and the full particulars of the property and the condition of sale can be inspected at the Office of the Liquidators of the Bank, in Meadow Street, Bombay, from the 10th instant.

SADANAND BALCRUSNA,
Manager to the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LALBHOY DAYABHOY, of Bombay, Hindoo, has contracted to SELL to BRAZ RODRIGUES, of Bombay, a DWELLING HOUSE covered with Tiles and built with Chunnam, together with the range of Buildings standing thereon in the Fazendary ground, situate near the General Assembly's Institution, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub district of Bhoolesshwur, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 36, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the General Assembly's Institution, on the west by 2nd Portuguese Lane, on the north by the house of Mr. Pestonjee, on the south by the house of Francis Rodrigues, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Minguel de Mello, and now in the occupation of the said Minguel de Mello.

All persons having any claims to the aforesaid property, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to me, in writing, at my Office, No. 32, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.—Dated this — day of September 1870.

RE AUGUSTUS COTGRAVE HONNER, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of Augustus Cotgrave Honner, late of No. 6, Shakespeare Square, Folkestone, in the County of Kent, Pensioned Officer of the Bombay Presidency, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel in the First, or Grenadier Guards, Native Infantry, who died at 6, Shakespeare Square, Folkestone, aforesaid, on the First of December 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were, on the 13th day of August, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of Alexander Cuningham (in the Will spelt Cunningham) Robertson, Esq., the sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Augustus Cotgrave Honner, deceased, are required, on or before the Seventeenth day of September 1870, to send to Messrs RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Alexander Cuningham Robertson, as such Executor as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of August 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER „ 5, 7, 11, and 20 „

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointments to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET ; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS,
58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON ;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co. Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady, but quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	P. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	160
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,650
10,000	500	all	6 p. ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	595
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	162½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
6,000	200	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	125
63,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co	1,565
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	168
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,050
4,000	2,000	1,60	Nil	Fort Canning	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,300
500	2,500	all	125p.a	Alliance Spinning	2,100
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
400	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	800
60	150	150	...	Bronc's Mills	180
80	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,050
750	2,000	all	150 p.a	Great Eastern	1,465
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.a	Manockji Petit's	825
800	2,500	all	80 p.a	Oriental	1,775
600	2,500	2,500	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
don	At sight	1s. 10¼d.
ondon Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 10¼d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
alcutta	At sight	10 2d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	222

CALCUTTA.—8TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs 97-6, or 2-10 discount, and small sums, at Rs. 97-8, or 2-6 discount.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-14.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 113-8.;

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,450.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 126.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Foord, Lieutenant, 14th Regiment N. I., from furlough, from England.

Wandby, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment N. I., to join, from Poona.

Berry, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Establishment, from furlough from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Shepherd, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Rajcote.

Swanson, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Hydrabad.

Pinkerton, Surgeon, Superintendent General of Vaccination, on duty, to Bengal.

Foord, Lieutenant, 14th Regiment M. N. I., to join, to Mangalore.

Mathews, Quartermaster, 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Ahmedwuggur.

Wetherall, Captain, 108th Regiment, on leave, to Deolalee.

Newland, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, to Poona.

MacIver, Lieutenant, 6th Madras N. I., on duty, to Nagode.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Poona, 10th September, 1870.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 2nd September 1870:—

Conductor S. Sutton, Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the lower standard:—

Lieutenant E. A. Johnson, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Ensign H S A Fuller, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot.

Captain T C French, 49th Foot.

Ensign J H Hardiman, 83rd Foot.

Ensign E. M. Showers, 95th Foot.

Captain A. S. Tollemache, 108th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon S. M. Salaman, Indian Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon R. Caldecott, Indian Medical Department.

The Officer Commanding D. Battery, 9th Brigade R. A., is authorized to issue an extra 5 lbs. of grass daily to each horse in the battery from the 1st April 1870.

In continuation of G. O. C. No 506, of 31st ultimo, it is intimated that No. 6 6, of Sergeant John Duffy, 95th Foot, unattached list, employed in the House of Correction, Bombay, who has elected to prolong his services in India, is transferred to the 49th Foot.

The following order is confirmed:—

8th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Regimental Order dated 29th August 1870, appointing Ensign H. Russell, Interpreter to the Regiment, additional officer, has leave of absence:—

British Medical Service.—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. A. Kempball, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 7.)

Mr. Andrew William Cochran, Assistant Magistrate of Cox's Bazar, to be ex-officio an Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

Mr. John Charles Vasey, Assistant Magistrate, in temporary charge of Serajgung, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Pubna.

Mr. William George Maitland to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Seebsaugor.

Mr. John Reginald Heald, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pakour, on leave, is transferred to Backergunge.

Mr Thomas Norman to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore.

Mr. John Burney Worgan, Magistrate and Collector of Purnesh, leave for one month, from the 12th proximo.

Mr. Henry Cobbe Sutherland, C.S., is allowed subsidiary leave from the 27th August for a period not exceeding 30 days, to enable him to return to duty.

Mr. John Foster Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nowgong, for six weeks, from the 15th Sept.

The services of Mr. James Westland, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

Dr. C. Sconce, Medical Officer of Motecharee, is appointed to the charge of the Dehree Prison camp.

Mr William Barron Sarl, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, is transferred temporarily to Cachar.

Mr. Malcolm Fulcher Beamish, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to Noddea.

Mr. John Briscoe Birch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya, is transferred to Midnapore.

Mr. Edward Melian Showers, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Tirceedpore, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Gya.

Mr. Stewart Saunders Hogg, Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices of the Peace, Calcutta, leave for one month, from the 20th Sept. or other date.

Mr. Malcolm Fulcher Beamish, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, for three months.

Mr. A. B. Laurie, Accountant, second grade, Public Works Department, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

Mr. C. W. Hope Executive Engineer, third grade, is posted to the Soane Circle.

Mr. C. H. Roberts, As istant Engineer, first grade, from the Sasseram Division to the South Western Circle.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, September 6.)

Mr. A. J. B. Atkinson, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, two months' privilege leave.

Mr. John Wallace, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, one month's leave.

Mr. K. F. Nordmann, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, six days' privilege leave.

Mr. Charles Thomas Longley, to be Collector and Magistrate of Salem.

Mr. George Vans Agnew, to be Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. Charles Gilbert Master, to be Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah.

Mr. John Robert Arbuthnott, to act as Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly during the absence of Mr. Fuckle on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Francis Rawdon Hastings Sharp, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura during the employment of Mr. J. R. Arbuthnott on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Joseph Birdsall Jones, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool.

Captain John MacDonald Smith, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, during the employment of Mr. Wigram on other duty, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon George Williamson, M.D., 19th Regiment N. I., to act as Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail at Kurnool, and to have charge of the Civil Dispensary and Observatory until further orders, without prejudice to his other duties.

Assistant Surgeon James Byers Thomas, L.R.C.P.L., to officiate as Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Tinnevelly, during the employment of Dr. Cockerill on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., R.E., to be a Lay Trustee of the Chaplaincy of St John's, Bangalore.

Mr. Norman Everard Pogson, to be Assistant to the Government Astronomer at Madras—with effect from the 16th June 1870.

The following transfer and postings are ordered:—

Mr. W. Montserrat, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, from the Chingleput to the Bellary District.

Mr. C. H. T. Norfor, Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation, to the South Arcot District.

Mr. A. W. Hunter, Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation, to the Cuddapah District.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Boddam, of the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment under the Foreign Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Drury, Controller of Military Accounts, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from the 5th instant, or date of departure. Lieutenant-Colonel T. Gillilan, Military Accountant, will, without prejudice to his own duties, perform those of the Controller, during Colonel Drury's absence.

Major T. R. Church, Acting Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days, from the 5th instant, or date of departure. Major W. Barclay, of the Staff Corps, will conduct Major Church's duties, during the absence, and on the responsibility of the latter.

Captain J. A. Richmond, of the Staff Corps, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain H. C. Wright, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, or until further orders.

Surgeon H. R. Oswald, M.D., having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major with effect from the 24th August 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant W. H. St. A. Wilton, General List, Infantry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 29 h August 1870.

As a special case, the following officers are permitted to retain their regimental appointments, on promotion to Captain:—

Lieut. S. E. Atkinson, Adjutant 19th Native Infantry.

Lieut. J. O. Goldie, Adjutant 20th Native Infantry.

Lieut. B. B. Faunce, Adjutant 23rd Light Infantry.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Sept. 7.)

Mr. Henry Farrington Evans, Assistant Settlement Officer of Furruckabad, one month's privilege leave of absence, from the 4th September.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Patrick McDermott, in Civil medical charge of Banda, to hold magisterial charge of the Jail at that station, with effect from 1st June, 1870.

The Reverend Mr. W. G. Mallett, to be Secretary to the Local Educational Committee at Azimgurh.

Doctor Alexander Christison, Civil Surgeon of Agra, to hold charge of the Central and District Jails of that place, from the 3rd September or subsequent date.

The services of the undermentioned gentlemen of the Covenanted Civil Service are hereby placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department:—

Mr. Thomas Troward.

" Cecil Ernest Gladstone.

" Charles Favin Bird.

Mr. E. L. Hunt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the State Railway Survey, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindoostanee on the 11th August.

Mr. Assistant Engineer W. Eckstein, attached to the Chukrata Division, Public Works, passed on the 11th August the Colloquial Examination in Hindoostanee.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr R. A. Cordner, officiating Executive Engineer, Futtehgurh Branch, Ganges Canal.

Mr. H. Harton, Assistant Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Futtehgurh Branch, during Mr. Cordner's absence.

Two months' special leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant T. Howard, R.E., Executive Engineer, on special duty Agra Canal, from 1st September, to enable him to qualify for the higher standard examination, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

Mr. W. Atkins, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Rohilkhund Canals, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 6th August, 1870.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Simla, 31st August 1870.

SCHOOLS.

The Government of India having, as a provisional measure, sanctioned a grant of money for the purchase of prizes for Army Schools in the Bengal Presidency, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to authorize the following amounts to be drawn annually in December:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
By the Officer Commanding each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry	100	0	0
By the Officer Commanding the Artillery at each station, at the rate for each battery of	20	0	0
By the Officer Commanding Invalid Battalion at Chunar,	40	0	0

The prizes are to be distributed by the Commanding Officer after the December examination. They will be awarded in the case of the adults and grown children according to the results of the examinations, and such additional viva voce examination as the Commanding Officer may think desirable; and in the case of the infant, on the report of the Schoolmistress, and a viva voce examination. Progress, good conduct and regularity of attendance should be taken into consideration. The prizes will be apportioned to the adults and children in such proportion as may be approved by the Commanding Officer; it being understood that the children are to be primarily considered.

THE EVENING GUN, &c.

With reference to G O. 176 of 1-70, and G. O. C. C. dated 6th December 1865 (page 235 S. O.), the Commander in Chief directs, that the firing of the evening gun, and the sounding of Last Post, at all stations, shall be regulated by meridian time. The difference between Madras and meridian time should be notified in station orders.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Euphrates (s)	Turner	Bussorah, August 24.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Thompson	Kutch and Kurrachee

The ship Flora, Sharer, to Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast.

Ship Comete, to Mahi.

THE HOOGHLY.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 8 Armenian ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 6 Belvidera .... London.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 7 Busheer (s) .... Northern Ports.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
908 City of Canton, Tannock—W. Nicol & Co.
881 D rigo, Staples—The Captain.
631 Fleetwood, Bogle—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1550 Glensannox, Jenkinson—Lyon & Co.
657 Lord of the Isles, Craigie—Remington & Co.
1298 Peruvian Congress, Stockton—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1348 Teresa, Blackstock—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

HAVRE AND LONDON.

1302 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

1909 Goloonda (s), Coleman—Mails 14th September.
2201 Sumatra (s), White—Mails 24th September.

FOR STONEY.

2080 Calcutta, Maxwell—Wallace & Co.

FOR NEWCASTLE N. S. W.

1458 Palm Tree, Capper—The L. A. & A. Co.
1152 Romania, Thomas—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

561 Backia Letchimy, Peabody—Bisy & Mackintosh.
711 Hamoody—Nacoda.
1341 Himalaya (s), Atkinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
846 Olive, Clark—Finlay, Clark & Co
860 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
1164 Sagamore, Pickering—Tudor Co.
933 St. Bernard, McDermott—Ruttonjee Eduljee.

FOR MAURITIUS.

362 Polly, Patherick.

FOR HONGKONG.

1538 Emeu (s), Perrins.

FOR RANGOON.

1113 Iresbope, Ramsay—Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1439 Underwriter, Wayman—Cursetjee Muncherjee.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

550 Dumont, Dunville—Broyer.

FOR KURRACHEE.

516 Byzantin (s), Candolle—Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.
510 Kurrachee (s), Cottier.
566 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson.

FOR COCHIN.

360 Pearl (s), Baldwin.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

497 Carn Tual, Killem—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR MANE.

568 Comète, Bernard—Blackwell & Co.
523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.
960 Tanjore, Cobbs—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

260 General Havelock (s), Drewitz—Chunder Ramjee.
240 General Outram (s), Teasdale—Chunder Ramjee.
807 Koina (s), Colliver—Essabhy Kaliphe.
366 Lord Clyde (s)—Chunder Ramjee.
690 Mula (s), Coates—Esas Califa.
460 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Ramjee.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

284 Bhownuggur, Nacoda.
989 Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.
647 Mozuffer, Nacoda.
74 Sallamuttee, Nacoda.
300 Ticonderoga, Holland—H. M. Seedick.
588 William Stewart, Cock.

P. & O. STEAMERS.

3000 Deccan (s), Rennoldson.
1898 Delhi (s), Wilkinson.

ROYAL NAVY.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Forte, (s), Commodore Heath.
H. M. Nymph (s), Wells.
H. M. Teazer (s), Blomfield.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Euphrates (s), Curme.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich—Suez 2nd October.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Dalhousie (s), Campbell.
Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
Hugh Rose (s).
Lord Elphinstone (s).
May Frere (s), Warner. (yacht.)
Sir John Lawrence, (s), Barrow.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

730 Oaklers, Marked—Blackwell & Co.
1054 Crusader, Kilvert—Stenhouse & Co.
980 Maria Hay, Jones—Coupland & Co.
550 Ocean Belle, Jarvis.
1187 Rescue, Messervey.
1458 Palm Tree, Capper—The L. A. & A. Co.
782 Saladin, Rankin—Blay & Mackintosh.

IRON SHIPS.

497 Chrysolite, Seward.
1258 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Bake—E. Bates & Co.
1498 Kingsbridge, Cooper—W. Nicol & Co.
787 Maggie Trimble, Tinmouth—Stenhouse & Co.
1341 Mauritius (s), Corry—Robinson & Co.
731 Stowell (s), Ward—Wallace & Co.

FOREIGN SHIPS.

946 Lizzie Williams, Henry—The Captain.
667 Mars, Flotte—G. F. Henry.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

[The mail of the 14th September is the last under the monsoon arrangement.]

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ..... 10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each.

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, September 14 and 28, October 12 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on September 14 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.

COMMITTEE.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
J. F. MOIR, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

FLYTER—September 2nd, at Bankipore, the wife of J. A. Flyter, Esq., Opium Department, of a son.
WEEKS—September 4th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Arthur Weeks, Esq., of a daughter.
LLOYD—September 4th, at Jhelum, the wife of John A. D. Lloyd, Esq., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

GARDINER—BARROW—September 1st, at Emmanuel Church, Madras, by the Rev. C. E. Kennet, (uncle of the bridegroom) Mr. Charles Henry Kennet Gardiner, to Laura Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr. J. R. Barrow.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—September 5th, at Simla, the wife of Crawford Campbell, Esq., of a son.
DAVIDSON—September 5th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain A. H. Davidson, R. H. A., of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

FITZGERALD—August 26th, at Goolzaur Bagh, Patna, Mrs. Sarah FitzGerald, relict of the late R. A. FitzGerald, Esq., Indigo Planter, Tirhoot, and daughter of the late W. P. Watell, Esq., of Dinapore, and formerly Indigo Planter, Futteghur, aged 56 years, 9 months, and 21 days.
SMITH—September 5th, at Landour, Mary Charlotte, wife of Sidney Smith, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Agra, and eldest daughter of the late Major J. Cumberlege, late Bengal army, aged 39 years and 11 months.
WELD—September 6th, at Chunar, very suddenly, Lieut.-Colonel George Weld, Bengal Staff Corps, and late Commandant of the Fort of Chunar, at the age of 44.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

MANGALORE, 9th Sept., 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1870.

In a former article we endeavoured briefly to describe the mode of introducing a municipality, and we ventured to suggest that it was a somewhat cumbrous and impractical method. We would now briefly call our readers' attention to the manner in which, as far as we can ascertain from published reports and personal experience, the municipal system as at present in force works throughout the Presidency. This it is difficult to do, as of course there can be no comparison between such a municipality as that of Surat, Ahmedabad or Poona, and that of an imaginary village of Malapore, which contains five thousand inhabitants. In every municipality however, as far as our experience goes, the art of "government by cajolery" is more or less practised, and in proportion as it is practised in a greater or less degree are the arrangements more or less satisfactory. The committees are formed, as we have said before, principally of "the leading inhabitants" with a sprinkling of *ex-officio* official members, and the native press are continually crying out against this sprinkling. In one way their complaint is justified, there is no doubt that municipalities are mainly governed by the official members. As dearly as a Briton loves a lord, does the ordinary native reverence and dread "the Sirkar" as represented by its servants, and grievously must any proposed measure touch the individual pockets of the committee that the president cannot pass if he will. There is very little use in disguising the fact that an energetic president can do nearly as he will. Does any one doubt that the municipality of Surat is at the feet of Mr. Hope, or that the recently increased expenditure, and consequently enhanced rates, at Nassick was the result of Mr. Ovans' energy and praiseworthy desire to reform the town. And for our part we maintain that it is well it should be so. We can give the native the blessings of self-government if we wish, but the faculty of governing himself in a decent manner, according to European ideas, we cannot bestow upon him. And we would ask why is the experiment made, when the whole thing is such a ridiculous farce from beginning to end? It is doubtless well to have a native committee to assist in regulating and superintending the expenditure in local improvements; it is perhaps well that such a committee should have some voice in settling how the municipal income is to be raised; but that in the present state of the national intelligence and education in any town throughout the Empire, a native committee could be formed capable of satisfactorily carrying out the work of local rating and local improvements, this we do not believe. It is as well that some one should utter disagreeable truths in the present time when shams seem to be so much the fashion, and of all the shams which are rampant in this country, municipal self government is perhaps the most ridiculously transparent and out of place. We endeavoured some time since to point out how the foundations of a self-government far more germane to the habits of the people are to be found in every village where there is a patel, koolkurni, and the usual village servants the mahars. We endeavoured then to show how a system of self-government under the due supervision of the local authorities might be arranged, and over that ground we will not travel again. Such a system, we are well aware, could only apply to agricultural communities; and in large towns, the seats of trade and manufactures, some such system as at present in force is necessary. What we desire is to see more real initiative power given to the local authorities, power which they really exercise now, but only by the terror of the name of the "Sirkar." Power is wanted in the first place to raise a sufficient income and from the persons best able to give it. The incidence of the ordinary house-tax is by no means fair. A man's house is no fair criterion of his income in this country where penniless descendants of formerly illustrious families often live in residences five times as large as that of the Bania to whom the whole of their income, and that of many more in their position, is pledged. A tax on trades and professions is perhaps the fairest municipal tax, but this is just one of the few things that most municipal committees refuse to consent to; and as long as the present iniquitous income-tax is levied, local direct rates are out of the question. The only tax which is, by comparison, popular, is an octroi duty on all goods imported and exported, a tax expensive to levy, often the cause of extortion, and possessing only one merit—which is rather a demerit after all—of falling on all alike. The question of municipal taxation is a difficult one, and one we can scarcely attempt at present to cope with, but we trust that the experienced gentlemen who are now considering the question will think it sufficiently intricate to be made the subject of their special attention, and that the absurdity of leaving such a question to be decided, in many cases, by a majority of nearly illiterate natives may be well considered. We do not wish to join in the cry of "Local taxation for local purposes," raised originally in the clouds of Olympus, in order that the dwellers therein might be freer to make ducks and drakes, as seemed good to them, of the Imperial revenue. We are far even from wishing that the municipal income in the great majority of towns should be increased, but we should like to see some uniform system of local rating—varied if necessary to suit particular localities—introduced throughout the Presidency. It is surely better to put this local rating on some fixed and statesman-like basis, than to leave it, as at present, to be settled by the different caprices of bad Oriental copies of English vestries, controlled by an officer really irresponsible for the decision that may be come to, who may or may not be able to coax, cajole or frighten them into reason. We are aware of course that the municipalities are under control and that every resolution must be sanctioned by authority, but money is often so urgently required, and authorities, being mortal men, have so frequently hobbies, that rather than not carry out some necessary or imaginary improvement, taxation of an unpopular or really harmful description is often levied. Were we in England we would suggest that a Commission be appointed to enquire into the mode at present of raising and expending municipal incomes in towns, so that we might have some reliable information to place before the public. Especially should we like to know the proportion of the nett to the gross receipts derived from octroi duties. We would still urge that the result of the present conference be made public at as early a date as possible. We know that the present municipal system is a palpable sham; that the dusky vestrymen are merely lay-figures pulled by the District Officers; that much money is uselessly frittered away everywhere in "establishment;" that those who should bear nearly all the brunt of municipal taxation, the traders and manufacturers, who make their money by the concourse of men in towns, do not take their fair share of municipal burdens; that in short the present system is a failure—although owing to the praiseworthy energy of some of the Collectors and their Assistants, great things have been done with it. And, in conclusion, we will express a hope that in considering this matter Government will be not too much guided by that—in as far as it pretends to represent popular native opinion—equally hollow sham, the native press. We do not wish to cry down Young Bombay who writes it, but the pseudo-Englishmen who make up what is called Young Bombay and who quote Mill and Hallam, are as unsafe guides to go by as can well be imagined. It may be that when one man in ten, or even one in twenty, can read the leading articles directing Government to imitate the richest, most advanced and freest State in Europe in the constitutions to be given to this country, whose inhabitants are surely neither rich nor advanced, they will then represent a public opinion which will be a safe guide. At present all they show is how admirably developed are the powers of imitation among the educated class of Hindoos.

THE 2nd (the Queen's Royal) Regiment at Poona have received orders to march for Belgaum on the 10th November.

THE "Deccan Herald" says it is expected that Captain Daubeny will succeed Captain Stockwell as Inspector-General of Gymnastics in India.

ORDERS have been received at Lucknow to proceed at once with the new building of Canning College in the splendid square of Kaiser Baugh. The college, it is hoped, will be completed in two years.

IN reference to the panic at Allahabad, it is stated that the 4th Native Infantry stationed there, objected to the commanding officer restricting each man to one wife, but no other source of discontent on their part was known.

THE Duke of Argyll in a communication to the Government of India, dated 4th August, says he has considered in Council the memorials from Calcutta and Umballa praying that the enhanced Income tax should be disallowed, and adds curtly—"You will inform the memorialists that I regret very much that, under existing circumstances, I am unable to comply with their request."

THE latest number of the "Indian Medical Gazette" states that an efficient substitute for belladonna has been found in the common *dhatura*. Valuable as an atropine in the treatment of a large number of eye-diseases, the high price of that alkaloid prevented the full utilization of it; therefore, if the *dhatura alba* which grows wild over nearly all India really proves chemically identical, the discovery is undoubtedly a most useful one. The discoverer is Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tarra Prosunno Roy.

ANOTHER amusing story of Mandalay etiquette is told. The Reverend Mr. Marks, it appears, had been invited by His Majesty to an interview, and accordingly presented himself at the hour appointed. He was ushered in the usual elaborate manner, not into the presence, but where the presence might be expected to arrive shortly. One hour passed without His Majesty, and the visitor grew impatient; a second, and he grew desperate; he majestically retired. It was now His Majesty's turn. Messenger after messenger—royal half-naked messengers were despatched to the bridling ecclesiastic, but Mr. Marks stood upon his dignity. Officers of the Court were then tried, but, Coriolanus-like, it required more to lure back the runaway. A stronger—a more touching appeal to Mr. Marks' feeling was necessary. What was to be done? The King despatched *a deputation of princes*. Mr. Marks melted and the audience was accomplished.

THE annual statistical abstract relating to British India has been issued by the India Office. The territory under British administration is stated to be 910,853 square miles; the population 155,348,090. The Native States, under the Government of India, comprise 646,147 square miles, with a population of 46,245,888. The Foreign States comprise 188 square miles under the French Government, with a population of 203,887, and 1,066 square miles under the Portuguese Government, with a population of 313,262. The total gives an area of 1,558,254 square miles, and a population of 202,111,127 souls. The gross revenue of British India for the year ending the 31st March 1869 was £49,262,691, and the expenditure in India and England £53,407,334, leaving a deficiency of £4,144,643. The public debt amounted to £102,866,189, and the interest upon it to £5,025,014. The imports were for the financial year 1868-69, £50,943,191, and the exports £53,706,830.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Pioneer" gives the following picture of Lucknow as it was on Wednesday last:—"I do not," he writes, "exaggerate when I say that at least one-fourth of this city is under water. The once despicable Goomtee has swollen into a majestic stream, sweeping with a furious current within six inches of the steps of the Club, Hosseinabad is a sheet of water, and the great bathing tank in that quarter is, as natives say, lost. The road to the Residency from the Chutter Munzil is quite submerged. General Beadle's elegant mansion is an island; and even against the elevated walls of the Motee Mehal the waves of the Goomtee are beating. The occupant of 'Dil-Aram' is quite cut off from communication with the outer world, and the owner of the Hazooree Baugh is said to have come down this morning to his breakfast and stumbled on a brace of ducks. Such a flood has not been since 1853, and the havoc to crops, and the stagnation in industry of every kind will, I am afraid, be very great."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

ASSERTED DEMAND BY ENGLAND FOR AN ARMISTICE.

ITALY AND ROME.

PARIS, 12TH SEPT., 1-45 P.M.

The Prussians were expected to enter Meaux and Melun last night.

It is stated that England remitted a note on Saturday to King William, demanding an armistice in the name of the Neutrals.

The departure of the Government delegation and the diplomatic body for Tours has been momentarily postponed.

King Victor Emmanuel yesterday ordered the Italian troops to enter the Roman Provinces.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The homeward Bombay mail of the 24th ult. reached Suez on the 9th instant.

LONDON, 10TH SEPTEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 7¼d.

Exchange on India, 1s. 10¼d.

Consols 92.

Oriental Bank shares ..... £ 42-10.
Chartered Bank shares..... ,, 16.
Chartered Mercantile shares..... ,, 26.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares.. ,, 38.
4 per cent Government Securities 91.
5 per cent do. do. 100.
5½ per cent do. do. 107.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £53,375,000.

Notes outstanding, £30,625,000.

The ship Lammershagen arrived from Bombay.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Indian Mails received in London on the 9th instant were delayed 24 hours in transit through France.

The British Post Office will take precautions for the safe transit of mails should cause arise.

G. BATTYE, P.M.G.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Goloconda, Captain A. Coleman, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Macpherson and infant, Mrs Keatinge and two children, Mr H J Robison, Mr J F Lindsley, Mrs Wright and four children, Lieutenant and Mrs Rocke, Mr H D Scott, and Lieutenant and Mrs Cracroft.

For Suez—Sir Donald F. McLeod, Colonel Macpherson, Major and Mrs A H Bogle, Mrs Veatz and child, Mr R M Brereton, Mrs D Cl

EDMOND ABOUT'S ADVENTURES.

SAVERNE, SUNDAY, AUG. 7 (MIDNIGHT).

WHAT a day! I have lived a year since yesterday. Let us take up the story where I laid it down—that is the only way to establish a little order in these recollections, which mass themselves and dart off in confusion. Was it not yesterday, at five o'clock, that I was writing to you amidst the roar of cannon? It was at Sarreguemines, in the midst of the 1st Division of the 3rd Corps. From eleven o'clock in the morning we distinctly heard the noise of battle at Saarbruck; officers and soldiers, asked each other, "What are we doing here? our place should be on the battle-field." Two Generals of brigade stamped backwards and forwards on the threshold of a household which is called La Savonnerie. The younger said, twisting his moustache the while, "Formerly it was the rule that troops encamped in the neighbourhood of a battle should rush towards the sound of the cannon; it seems that our chiefs have changed all that; we are trying a new kind of strategy." Impossible to march without the orders of the General of Division; but the General of Division was not to be found. Towards three o'clock he comes up on horseback; I retire discreetly whilst he talks with his subordinates; but I soon make out that he will take no responsibility upon himself; he has no orders. I return to Sarreguemines, and write. Between four and five o'clock my friend Lahalle, a captain on the staff, cries to me, as he passes, "At length we are off; General Frossard asks for us. It appears that things don't go quite well by themselves down there." "Down there" was on the left, between Saarbruck and Forbach. I carry my letter to the station; there I see MM. Galidran, Lockroy, and Arnould Mortier—the first an artist; the others journalists, who were returning to Metz with the idea of drawing nearer to the great event—but they were wrong. Jules Claretie, tempted for a moment to follow them, decides to remain. We form the project of going to see the battle-field to-day, feeling sure that it would be ours. Some minutes before the train leaves a passenger announces in a loud voice that Marshal MacMahon has brilliantly avenged the check of General Douay upon the bodies of 40,000 Prussians. A despatch has arrived, they say; everyone quotes it, but no one has seen it. It must be placarded about the town; everyone looks for it on the walls of the Mairie and of the Sous-Prefecture, but nobody is so fortunate as to find it.

Meanwhile, the 1st Division of the 3rd Corps marches rapidly towards the left. I gain a little point of view with which I am acquainted—that low garden wall whereon I perched myself the other day to see M. de Failly cross the bridge of boats upon the Blies. A captain, aided by a few willing fellows, cuts the bridge in less than a quarter of an hour. A bad sign that. At the same moment I distinguish, on the left upon a road which the horizon only terminates, a mass of cavalry which seems to be doubling quickly back upon the town. But by a lateral road, which climbs the same height obliquely, foot soldiers are mounting with long strides. The cavalry draws back no farther; the infantry ceases to advance; the two masses stand motionless, one upon the high road, the other on the path beneath. The cannon continues to fire; one would even think that it was drawing nearer; but I suppose, rightly or wrongly, that the 1st Division of the 3rd Corps has received a counter order, and that it resigns itself to keeping its position without doing anything. I seek another point of view, and fall upon a file of regiments which do not belong to the 3rd Corps. The 3rd Corps has decamped; it is the 5th which re-enters Sarreguemines in all haste, without stopping there.

Whence does it come? From Lemberg, or from Bitche, or from the neighbourhood? From the right, any way. The General in-Chief, M. de Failly, whom I had formerly accompanied from Strasbourg to Bitche, has hastily returned from Bitche to Sarreguemines, where he has established his head-quarters. An order of the Emperor and a call from Marshal MacMahon made him leave in haste three days since. He has evacuated Sarreguemines, and moved with all his forces to the right to support the Marshal Commandant of the 1st Corps. The waggons which carried the provisions intended for M. de Failly's household have been stopped—cut off, indeed, partly; they have turned back, and I saw them defiling yesterday morning (Saturday) in great haste, and, for a moment, in panic. Now, it is the 5th Corps itself which falls back beyond Sarreguemines. The men have marched three days without rest, and almost without food. They return broken with fatigue. I see some unfortunate soldiers carrying their mess all cooked in the tins; they have not taken the time to eat it. Some officers issue from the ranks, come to meet me, asking if it be true that a victory of MacMahon is placarded on the walls. Sadly I undeceive them, and they resume their march to Sarreguemines, where they must not stop. Their movements to and fro astonish and distress a little the population, which cannot well understand why such or such a regiment has already passed three or four times through the same town without appreciable result or any compensation for such great fatigues. I met in the morning a captain of Chasseurs à Pied, who was of the grand guard at the village of Neunkirch, between Sarreguemines and the Bavarian frontier. He told me that the night before his men, turning in at ten o'clock, had been called up at midnight. The order was to break camp, under a pelting rain upon their packs the tents, all wet and muddy, and to wait. The poor fellows waited all night; this morning they were still on the same spot, knapsack on their backs, wet camp furniture on their shoulders, and with no other direction except to furnish two or three cuirassiers, which the Uhlans break up from hour to hour. They had felled some trees by the roadside and made barricades on French soil against this enemy, whom we were to have chased all the way to Berlin.

But pardon me. I return to the 5th Corps, which marches on with long strides on its way back from Bitche or Lemberg. Neither M. de Failly nor his staff have appeared; perhaps they were in advance, and have been able to lend Marshal MacMahon a hand. Nor have I come across the 86th of the line, whose colonel, M. Berthe, is an admirable officer. Perhaps there are one or two other regiments wanting, but it doesn't matter; the 5th Corps has retired; there only remains a battalion of infantry standing on a height between Sarreguemines and Neunkirch. A young General, followed by several horsemen, stops to pass these men in review. Whilst we are enjoying the sight, a staff officer gallops up from Neunkirch: "General, the Prussian hussars!"

"Very well, sir," replies General Clinchamp, whom I recognise by his voice. "We shall receive them. You, *mes enfants*, spread yourselves in skirmishing order, here first, then there, and there, and don't shoot one another."

Struck with admiration for this fine coolness, I post myself near, and wait. On the road, which is very much frequented in ordinary times, the passers-by begin by running away; but many others come up, and more than one is held back, like myself, by curiosity. There are so many of them about, that when the enemy's scouts show themselves General Clinchamp spares them for fear of accidents, and permits them to retire as they came. Only one, wounded slightly in the midst of the village, remains a prisoner. He expresses himself tolerably well in French. Danish he says he is, and he puts himself under the safe-guard of the "great nation." The great nation protects him against its own thieves, and he arrives comfortably at the Hotel de Paris towards eight o'clock, as we are commencing dinner.

Our messmates are some officers of the 84th line, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Hussars, and a brilliant Captain of cavalry—the two last-named commandant and captain of the place three day ago, mightily against their will, and in spite of the most brilliant records of service. We dine almost gaily, although a dumb anxiety presses a little on every breast. But at dessert a Captain of the staff appears; he exchanges a few low-toned words with the Commandant. The brave Lieutenant-Colonel does his best to command himself; but his countenance betrays something, and we all cloud over. The Sous-Prefet of Sarreguemines comes in his turn; it is perfectly understood that he has received no news, but we suffer as much—more, perhaps, than if the result of the day had been officially declared.

The officers of the 5th will regain their camp in haste; they make an appointment with me for the morning, but scarcely conceal that I have very little chance of finding them in their lair. Few or no soldiers in the town; streets deserted; a sinister air pervading.

I get to sleep with difficulty after midnight, and all through a broken slumber of four hours I fancy I hear a thousand alarming noises. At dawn, I push open the *persiennes* of my room, and the first face I see in the street tells plainly enough that France has suffered another check. My kindly and excellent host, Dr. de Langenhazen, was called up at one in the morning to aid the soldiers who crowd the ambulances. It is known beyond doubt that General Frossard found superior forces in his front, and that he has let himself be utterly defeated, along a line of nine kilometres, between Forbach and Saarbruck. The wounded naturally exaggerate our losses; some say that they are sold by Prussian spies; others, that they were commanded in a manner opposed to the simplest common sense, that they were thrust between two fires, that they were crushed by our own mitrailleuses, and other statements of the sort very little worthy of credit. What comes of their statements is, that we were not in sufficient numbers; that the forests round Saarbruck were not examined; that an enemy almost impossible to conquer did them a great deal of mischief; and that the artillery of the Prussians is superior to ours. Of the defeat there is no doubt, and it seems to be serious. Our troops retired in good order, they say; they are marching on Puttelange, near Sarralbe, and the 5th Corps is immediately putting itself in condition to rejoin them there. (You may publish these bits of information without any fear; at the moment in which I write they are already accurate no longer.) In fine, they are rapidly evacuating this poor Sarreguemines, which will remain open to the enemy. And already the population is turning its eyes towards the Frauenburge-road, to which an earth work of childish construction only pretends to give protection; and the towns-men are hastening to bury their money. But the victory of MacMahon? May it not put matters straight again, by forcing the enemy to fall back upon the frontier? They affirm around me that Mac-Mahon has defeated nobody—that he has fixed his head-quarters at Saverne, and is awaiting the enemy there.

At Saverne! But that is at my home! I have left my wife there, and my children, in a lonely house, surrounded by woods, fifteen hundred yards from the town. There is my proper place, and thither I hasten. The railway is cut above and below Sarreguemines, but I have a well-built carriage and a good horse, which I easily cover their fifteen leagues in the day. Let us be off. Claretie was to have travelled with me; but, at the last moment, I hunt over all the town without being able to put my hand on him. I only meet the *capitaine de place*, who seeing the rear-guard of the 5th Corps file out, clenches his fists, and says, "It is a disgrace." I leave in my turn, preceded and followed by some families who expect to find a refuge in Paris. We halt for breakfast in the little town of Sarre-Union, and I have no sooner set foot on the ground than the population surrounds and questions me. Things must have passed in no other manner in 1815; and each traveller must have been in his turn the oracle of the posting station. Whilst we are at table comes in a lieutenant of *chasseurs à pied*, who energetically denies the defeat. We have retired—nothing more—because we were not sufficiently numerous; and we were not sufficiently numerous, because the spies had sold us; but we have done more harm to the enemy than they have been able to do to us. All this is loyally affirmed, with an air of sincere conviction. The officer exculpates the Generals; he believes in the existence of a sound plan for the campaign; but he admits that this plan has been surprised and defeated by the enemy. Come! it's all for the best! so much the better! May he have rightly judged the situation! But at the same moment an army waggon, driven by two men, broken down, lost, perhaps drunk, makes its entry into the Grand Rue. It is the baggage of Colonel Vassart, who belongs to the 1st Corps d'Armée. The men are in flight; they swear that the 1st Corps, under the orders of Marshal MacMahon, has been beaten and dispersed. They are treated as alarmists, accused of spreading panic, and the city is reassured, at least for some minutes. It is so pleasant to hope against all hope, and to doubt of a misfortune when it is the most evident.

At Drulingen the population seems much less confident. M. Schmidt, Vice-President of the Board of Agriculture, and my colleague in that post, drags me to the Club, where I find all the notables of the little town. They have a vague presentiment of the misfortune of M. Frossard, and they consider the defeat of Marshal MacMahon as almost positive. But their patriotism is not a bit discouraged; they do not doubt that France will soon recover the rude blows she has received. We grasp each other's hands, and I go on again towards Phalsburg.

Midway I meet what was once the 47th of the line. These men formed part of the 1st Corps; it is true, then, that Marshal MacMahon and General Frossard have abandoned, on the same day, at the same hour, two victories to King William. Sad! A Lieutenant no longer young, who has made many campaigns, swears to me that he never saw such work. It was at Reichshoffen that they fought. The enemy were superior in number, occupied better positions. Their artillery is formidable. The 47th has been cut to pieces—cut to pieces! It has thirty-two officers of its own *hors de combat*. In giving me these sad details the poor Lieutenant wipes away big tears. And so do I!

We arrive before Phalsburg; it is not allowed to enter; the *forte de France* is closed; we must go round the place. A regiment of Turcos, terribly thinned, is encamped upon the glacis, beside a battery of mitrailleuses. It is the battery of the 12th; my heart beats. I have a cousin, a friend, who is *capitaine en second*, and who begged the favour of making the campaign with these mitrailleuses of the 12th. "Brigadier, do you know Captain Hans?" "Oh, yes, sir." "Is he here?" "We have not yet seen him again, but it is hoped that he will turn up; he was not wounded amongst us; only we are so widely dispersed." I hasten to the officers; they reassure me with the best arguments possible; they have even been told that Captain Hans, their friend—for he has only friends in the world—has been seen since the engagement. I will not, cannot, believe in a misfortune. So fine an officer, and so brave! Married only in the spring of 1869, and a father but a few months ago. It is impossible; I shall see him on the road to Saverne, and with what delight shall I embrace his pleasant and loyal countenance!

Onwards!

From the glacis of Phalsburg to the slopes of Saverne I meet a long and lamentable procession of stragglers; cuirassiers without cuirass, riflemen without guns, horsemen on foot, and infantry upon horseback. There is a little troop which still marches in good order; it is a company of the 17th battalion of *chasseurs à pied*. "Come, friends, I congratulate you! Your company has not suffered." A soldier answers me, sadly smiling. "This is the battalion you see; all the rest of us lie behind there."

A dead horse is lying by the road-side; they have already cut out a piece of his thigh to eat.

But, pardon me! I am dropping with fatigue, and my eyes close in spite of me. The rest to-morrow. Besides, Saverne is as if blockaded by solid obstacles, we have no longer either a railway or a telegraph, and I do not know when this letter will reach you.

SAVERNE, MONDAY, AUG. 8.

I have had some hours' sleep; the Prussians are not here yet. I take up my story at the point where I dropped it—that is, between Phalsburg and Saverne, towards seven o'clock in the evening.

As we advanced the road became narrower for us; the wave of men pressing on the Phalsburg grew more massive almost as we looked on. We had just made room for a regiment of infantry in admirable condition, mixed up with various uniforms, and we were prudently venturing on the slope which descends to the valley of the Zorn, when a regular charge of cuirassiers, dashing up at full gallop like madmen, knocked my horse into the ditch and broke the shafts of the carriage. The poor animal sprang up with a bound, but the vehicle, heavily loaded, rolls after him, bangs against his hocks, pushes him in a zig-zag course, now to the left amongst the cuirassiers, now to the right into that cursed ditch. We leap out upon the road into the midst of the galloping crew; one stops the horse, another pushes the carriage into a line, unfastening the traces, and then we are on the high road, encumbered by a horse without a carriage, a carriage without a horse, and all our baggage in the middle of the grand retreat of the 1st Corps. A worthy forester, whose house is hard by, comes to our help, leads the horse into the shelter of the woods, and takes upon himself to hide our luggage. We take the carriage in the ditch, and hurry on afoot towards Saverne.

We have not gone far. On the Plateau Prince Charles I am stopped by three or four scoundrely Zouaves, who have thrown away their knapsacks and rifles. "Where are you going?" "To Saverne, to my house." "Don't you know that the Prussians are coming?" "What does that matter to me? I am going back to my home." "Why don't you come to Phalsburg with us?" "Because I have just come from Phalsburg, and don't care about your company." They consult together for a moment. In the eyes of these heroes, I mark who is not afraid to see the Prussians face to face can only be a spy—that's plain. "Let us arrest him," says one; "Let us take him with us," says another; "Let us shoot him," cries a third, who, by the way, has no rifle. I shrug my shoulders, and turn away. A frightful *gamin de Paris* more ragged than the others, and probably drunk, asks me if I have any papers. "Here, you confounded brute! here is my card! Show it to the first officer who passes, and he will tell you whether I am a spy." An officer of Cuirassiers comes past; the Zouave runs up to him, my card in hand. "Sir," says the officer, "I slept at your house last night." "Then, pray give me, I beg you please, news of my family?" "Your family is in the town." "I go to rejoin it. Good evening, sir." The Zouave makes stupid apologies, and I go on again. They don't stop me any more, but foot soldiers and horsemen look with uneasiness at the man covered with dust who walks in the opposite direction to the line of march.

To say that they are flying would be a lie. One sees solid regiments who proudly retreat, whilst a few bad soldiers—disbanded, lost, demoralised, and disarmed—throw themselves desperately into each bypath. They arrive just in time to stop the three unhappy Turcos, mounted upon artillery horses, at the moment when they are entering into an old quarry of sandstone, thinking to make a short cut. One guesses that our artillery must have been rudely tried when one observes caissons pass without their guns. But see here, one, two, three regiments of the line, quite firm, tolerably complete in numbers, rifle on shoulder and knapsack on back. Behind them, Marshal MacMahon, calm, dignified, almost smiling, and fresh as a rose.

I salute him as he passes; he responds without recognising me. One of his sides-de-camp, M. d'Abzac, names me; then he stops, and tells me, quite simply, in few words, the story of his defeat.

"I had only 35,000 men, and I found 150,000 in front of me. We have given way before numbers. They have killed or wounded 5,000 men about; but we shall have our revenge. Explain this to the public. But where are you going like this?"

"To Saverne."

"You will get yourself captured. The Prussians will be there in two hours."

"I have my wife and children there."

"God preserve you, then! Do not fail to say that the *morale* of the troops is excellent."

We shake hands; I exchange a few pleasant words with M. d'Abzac, and I search vainly, in the ranks of the staff as it moves, for the laughing and sympathetic face of M. de Vogué, ordnance officer. This fine young man, full of promise, was killed by a shell, which broke his forehead, and General Colson, with a bullet through the heart; both of them by the side of the Marshal, who was reckless of his life.

Then comes a regiment of Turcos, the most complete and the firmest of the three. Those fellows have not thrown away their knapsacks nor their arms. One of the first comes out of the ranks, and springs to my neck. It is Albert Duruy, a fellow journalist. And the excellent fellows begins by telling me—

"I have been to your house; it is empty. All your people are safe."

"But you—you?"

"I—as you see. Firm as a post. Ah, my poor friend, what a disaster! We will repair it, though."

He runs off, and disappears in the motley crowd of his comrades.

A little further on, I meet a civilian dressed in a short coat of grey velvet, who marches like an officer, between two companies of the line. It is M. Galidran, the artist of the *Illustration*, an old friend of the day before yesterday. He carries his portfolio across his back and to-morrow morning, at Phalsburg, he will no doubt make a sketch of this shameful retreat.

At the gates of Saverne, the panic-stricken are flying along the railway, or are hiding in the gardens; but some good regiments of the line are tramping in step through the streets. Their passage, calm and courageous, is not over before eleven o'clock at night. These last belong to the 5th Corps; they reached Reichshoffen too late to give battle.

I find the little town a prey to a panic really fabulous. Marshal MacMahon arrived there on Saturday night, at seven o'clock, followed by the remains of his army, and preceded by a swarm of breathless fugitives. In the twinkling of an eye Saverne saw itself filled with the 1st Corps, which the foe, very luckily, believed to have retired upon Bitche. They massed themselves together where they could; those most fortunate in the houses of the townsmen; those who had brought away their knapsacks and camp equipage, under their tents; many upon the pavement, in the fields, under Heaven's canopy. The night was passed in terror. If the enemy had known how to profit by the opportunity, he might have made 10,000 or 15,000 prisoners at one blow. The population was only half reassured by the presence of troops broken down, starved, and discomfitted. Some families got off by the mail train at midday, the last that went from Strasburg to Paris. Some others regained confidence in waiting for the officers, who said, "You have nothing to be afraid of so long as we are here." But yesterday (Sunday), at six o'clock, upon I know not what false alarm—perhaps only because three or four scouts of the enemy were announced on the side of Steinburg—the Duke de Magenta caused the *generale* to be beaten, and Saverne thought itself lost. Whilst officers and soldiers threw themselves pell-mell upon the Phalsburg road, three-fourths of the people went off wildly towards the neighbouring forests. The example—a sad example—was set by the gendarmes and the sergents de ville. The townsfolk closed the shops, piled up the furniture upon carts; some farmers drove their cattle before them as in the time of Abraham; there were incredible accumulations formed both of men and animals in the houses of the foresters and in the ruins of old castles.

This morning all is calm in the town, or, to speak more accurately, all is dead there. The invasion is expected from one moment to another, and no one dreams of defence against the 150,000 men of the Prince Royal. The Mayor invites the bakers and butchers to reopen their shops. A few devoted men and some brave women divide themselves between two ambulances of which one is at the hospital and the other at the Asile Imperial. There remain only sixty wounded or so; 160 have been sent on to Sarrebourg. Almost all the Zouaves and Turcos made their escape last night, fearing to be murdered by the Prussians. How they have been able to drag themselves as far as Phalsburg, being in such a state as they were in, I scarcely know. They must have stolen horses and carriages. Mine was recovered this morning, at six o'clock, from half-a-dozen stragglers—perfectly sound—who had replaced their traces with turbans unrolled.—*Le Soir.*

BOMBAY.

THE firing heard in the Harbour yesterday morning was from the guns of H. M. S. Forte, the blue jackets belonging to which were engaged at target practice.

BRANDING A WIFE.—A Hindoo resident of Kaira, a few days ago, branded his wife in a most brutal manner, and is now in custody of the police at that station.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Two seamen of the ship Rescue, were yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, and sentenced to two weeks' hard labour.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 57 feet 3 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 56 feet 7 inches. The fall of rain up to last Saturday was 58 inches 40 cents; on the corresponding date last year it was 69 inches 9 cents.

SELLING OBSCENE CARDS.—A foreigner named Williams, who keeps a sort of refreshment room on the Kalbadevi Road, was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with selling obscene cards. He was, on conviction, sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or, in default of payment, to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday, one Shaik Ismael, a subedar belonging to H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., while doing duty at Her Majesty's Mint, suddenly fell and became insensible. He was put in a gharry for the purpose of being taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, but he died on the road. The matter was reported to Dr. Hewlett, coroner, who granted a warrant for the disposal of the body.

SOME time ago a European named James Staples was sentenced by the Court of Petty Sessions to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment for embezzlement. On the recommendation of Dr. Partridge, Superintendent of the House of Correction, an order has been issued by Government to the effect that Staples may be transferred to the Poona jail for the benefit of his health.

DISTURBING A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION, &c.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court before the Chief Magistrate, Shaik Abdoola Ismael Khan, a calasee, was charged with intentionally disturbing a religious procession, contrary to section 41 of Act XIII. of 1856. He was also charged with indecent behaviour on a public thoroughfare. He was convicted and fined Rs. 20, or, in default of payment, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment, at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-45 P.M.

Quadrille	Ibraham Pacha	D'Albert
Overture	Les Chaperons Blancs	Auber
Selection	Il Barbiere	Rossini
Valse	Christine	Godfrey
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Galop	Cricketana	

THEFT OF BALES OF PIECE GOODS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Roopchund Soobhachund, a broker, Khetsey Heerjee, and Manekshar Jeytaram, were charged with theft of six bales of piece goods, value Rs. 1,980, belonging to Dhurnas Vusondas, merchant, and three others with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen. After the examination of one or two witnesses the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 566, of these 350 were Hindoos, of whom 240 were males; 37 Musulmans, 16 being males; 152 Parsees, 49 being males; 13 Christians, 5 being males; and 14 of other castes, of whom 7 were males. With regard to ages there were 145 under ten years of age, 69 under twenty, 239 between twenty and forty, 92 between forty and sixty, and 20 upwards of sixty. Out of the 566 patients treated, 249 were cured, 234 absented, and 83 are remaining under treatment.

THE S. S. EUPHRATES, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Bussorah—Mr. Milne, and eighteen deck passengers. From Fao—One first class, and one deck passenger. From Muscat—Mrs. Goolam Ally and three children, and six deck passengers. From Kurrachee—Mr. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and two children, Miss Cooper, Mr. B. Hormuzjee, Mrs Stranack and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dake and child, and twenty-five deck passengers.

SUICIDE BY POISONING.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Sunday at the Ananta Gosavis oart, touching the death of Gunnoo Sittaram, a cook, aged about nineteen. Deceased was in the habit of eating opium and smoking ganja, and was a man of dissipated habits. On the previous evening he cleaned the utensils in which the evening meal had been cooked and then went to his room to sleep. On the following morning a Brahmin priest was called to see the man, who was making a strange noise. The Brahmin went in and found him speechless. A medical man was sent for, but before he arrived the man died. After his death a large piece of opium tied up in his *dhotur* was found by the Brahmin. The Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry till the 15th inst.

THE RELIEF FUND.—*Native Opinion* of Sunday says—"In our vernacular columns will be found a very seasonable communication on this important subject. War is a calamity always; but this unfortunate war, fed by murderous machinery of modern invention has thrown and will be throwing *Laces* of poor and destitute beings into the greatest distress. We think that our countrymen will be only strengthening the moral bonds between India and Europe, if they cordially second this movement to the best of their power. We are aware that we are not so prosperous as we were some time ago. But, in matters of charity we can afford to be open-handed by denying ourselves, if necessary, the superfluities which all the well-to-do classes allow themselves more or less. Where there is a will, there is a way. And we hope and trust that our countrymen will enter upon this charitable mission with their usual cordiality and liberality. The following committee with our Chief Justice at its head is a guarantee that the money will be well and judiciously applied. . . . . "

A WARNING TO DRIVERS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Shaik Camul Shaik Imam was charged with driving his hack shigram in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring the carriage of Dr. W. K. Fogerty. It appeared from the evidence of Dr. Fogerty, that on Sunday at 6-45 p.m., he was going along Bellasis Road from Breach Candy towards the Byculla Hotel. Defendant's carriage came from the opposite direction without lights, and was on the wrong side. Witness's carriage had both lights. His coachman and ghorawalla called out to defendant to take care. The shigram, however, struck against the carriage, in consequence of which one of the shafts was broken and the horses fell down. Defendant was in liquor at the time. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 50, in default of payment to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. The same defendant was charged at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Mills with cruelly torturing his horse, and was fined three rupees.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE total number of prisoners in the House of Correction on the 10th instant was 237;—87 being under sentences from the High Court, 9 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 110 by the Magistrate of Police, and 31 by Military Courts Martial. Of these 81 were European, and 156 natives.

CONVICTION OF A JOCKEY.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, John Livesey, a jockey, was convicted by the jury of having "rendered useless" a race horse belonging to Captain Gayer, Surat. The prisoner had been training the horse and one morning gave it very violent exercise. It died a few hours after. His Lordship deferred sentence until this morning; our report is held over until to-morrow.

COURT MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, at Sealkote, on 1st August, Subadar Golam Hyder, of the 12th (the Khelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry, was charged "with having behaved in a manner unbecoming his position and character, in having, at Sealkote, on the 27th of May 1870, knowingly made a false statement to his commanding officer, Colonel Henry Borlase Stevens, to the effect that he the subadar had not given any order for the men of No. 5, his, the subadars's company, to use a red substance for cleaning their ball bags, and knew nothing about it; whereas in fact, he had, on the 21st May 1870, himself given the order for the use of that red substance for the purpose specified." He was found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for ninety days.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—"The Commander-in-Chief considers that a more severe punishment was fully deserved for the very grave offence committed; but His Excellency has approved and confirmed the sentence on account of the good field services of the subadar."

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—12TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

LYON AND CO. VS. JUGGA LUDHA.

MR. LYNCH for plaintiffs; Mr. Hormusjee for defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 682, being the amount due by defendant to plaintiffs on a promissory note dated 7th May 1870. The debt was admitted, and the Court gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs, payable in a month.

RENNIE, SCOVELL AND CO. VS. SAHEBCHUND MOTECHUND.

The action was to recover Rs. 1,000, being the balance due on account of defendant's fifty bales of cotton for Khinjee Odhowjee and twenty-four bales per City of Richmond consigned to Liverpool to plaintiffs for sale. Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear. His Honor gave a verdict for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,000 and costs, in full discharge of all demands in respect of the cause of action stated in the summons.

NANA VUCTA VS. MANOCKJEE DOSABHOY MAMA.

The plaintiff appeared in person; the defendant did not appear. The suit was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 749, amount of a receipt dated 8th June 1870. A verdict was entered for plaintiff for the full amount and costs.

THE CHARGE OF STARVING CHILDREN.

WE stated yesterday that one of the native children (named Nama, aged two years,) whose parents were brought before Mr. Showell at the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday last, at the instance of Dr. Rogers, died on Saturday. A Coroner's jury was empannelled on the body the same day, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Mr. Thomas Mills, in his evidence, said—On the morning of the 6th inst., Dr. Rogers sent the mother and two children in charge of a sepoy to the Mazagon Police office. The mother and father, by name Bhaghee, woman, and Dhondoo Morarjee, were charged the same day with causing hurt to the deceased child and his brother, a still younger infant. The deceased was about two years old and appeared to be in the last stage of emaciation. It appeared to be blind in both eyes. I brought it here with its parents and handed them over to Mr. Raymond, the Deputy Marshal. The parents lived in a chawl in Baba Dhubboo Street. The father is a country shoemaker by trade. I have made enquiries among the neighbours who live in the same building, and they all say that the deceased had been ailing for some days past. I have not been able to procure any evidence of ill-treatment having been used towards the child. On the 6th inst., when the deceased was brought to the police office, some milk was offered to it, but it would not take it and asked for some boiled rice, which was brought, but it was unable to eat more than a few grains. The mother told us she had been in the the habit of giving the child opium This is a usual custom among native women.

Dr. W. P. Partridge said—I am the Surgeon to the County Jail and live at the Hops Hall hotel. On the 6th inst. about 2 p.m., I was called to see two children who had been admitted into the gaol. I found them both in the emaciated condition, and the elder one, the deceased, seemed to be in a hopless state. He was blind of both eyes. The mother, on being questioned, frankly owned that she had been in the habit of giving the deceased opium for the last two or three months. I suspected the cause of emaciation to have arisen from want of nutrition consequent on the lengthened administration of opium. The deceased continued in much the same condition until yesterday, when diarrhœa set in, and in spite of stimulants with nurishment it got worse and died this morning at 6 o'clock. I am of opinion that death resulted from powers of assimilation being impaired by the long continued use of opium. The mother did not feed the deceased from the breast, as I am informed.

Further enquiry into the case has been adjourned until the 15th inst.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 10th September compared with the statement issued on the 3rd September:—

LIABILITIES.	3rd Sept.	10th Sept.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ..... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	33,05,899	34,39,758
Deposits at Head Office	1,80,03,339	1,70,,0,57
Do. at Branches	2,,70,112	22,05,448
Bank Post Bills outstanding	49,310	51,343
Reserve	4,15, 00	4,1 ,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	18,54,193	10,79,101
Rs	3,16,95,913	3,07,22,107
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	35,61,508	29,31,429
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	4,87,070	4,59,770
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	32,30,537	29,36,971
Bills Discounted & purchased at do....	35,91,760	31,11,181
Dead Stock 4,81,246		
Less written off 40,000	4,41,286	4,41,286
Stamps	6,363	6,315
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	17,31,152	17,62,168
Overdrafts	2,438	3,087
Govt. Reserve, Cash	.....	.....
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,23,95,321	1,26,75,977
Do. do. at Branches	48,69,389	49,32,947
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	14,39,143	14,70,976
Rs.	3,16,95,913	3,07,22,107

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ended 6th September, 1870.

LIABILITIES.			
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...	...	Rs. 2,20,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund ...	...	15,78,379	12 4
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 67,44,221	13 10	1,95,02,752	13 9
Do. at Branches, ... 1,27,58,530	15 11		
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches ...		2,78,83,336	14 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.... ...	...	11,60,139	8 1
Sundries	...	7,41,014	4 9
Total Rs. ...		7,28,71,623	5 9
ASSETS.			
Government Securities ...	...	94,67,661	14 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...	...	50,60,000	10 3
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto	...	46,58,401	11 3
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto	...	1,37,74,504	15 5
Dead Stock	...	11,36,940	1 5
Stamps	...	14,125	10 0
Balances with other Banks	...	9,96,125	7 7
Sundries	...	2,25,758	11 1
		3,53,36,425	1 7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ..Rs. 1,50,09,0 3	0 2		
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... ..Rs. 2,25,26,195	4 0	3,75,35,198	4 2
Total Rs. ...		7,28,71,623	5 9

The above statement, compared with the return of the previous week, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.			
Gnl. Try. Blce. at H. O.....Rs.	21,21,890	8 9	decrease
" at Branches.....	1,29,573	10 11	decrease
Other Deposits	878,,06	13 10	Increase
Bank Post Bills	422,816	15 8	decrease
ASSETS.			
Government Securities ..... Rs.	163,281	4 0	increase
Loans on Govt. Secs	7,650	0 0	decrease
Account on Credit of do	86,411	1 10	decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted...	443,447	2 1	decrease
Cash, &c., at Head Office.....	597,438	0 9	decrease
Do at Branches	9,909	10 4	increase

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 10th September.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	328	in.
Temperature of the Air	75·7	"
Wet Bulb thermometer	74·1	"
Dew Point	72·2	"
Relative Humidity of Air	908	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)...	5·7	"
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	82·6	"
Minimum	75·1	"
Gen. Direction of Wind—W, WSW, W, WSW.		
Movement in 24 hours	192 miles.	
	In.	Cts.
Fall of rain during the week	0	31
Registered betwe n 1st January and 4th September	54	50
Total fall of rain, between 1st Jany. and 11th Sept.	54	81

A RATHER amusing story reaches me this week from the country. A certain lady, who I town last month for her country residence issued cards for an "At home" at eleven o'clock. Later I scarcely say that the fair issuer of the cards meant eleven P.M. Her more primitive country neighbours, however, concluded that she meant eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and accordingly came in troops at that hour—surprising their hostess as

THE "FRIEND OF INDIA" AND THE WAHABEE CASE.

(*Friend of India*, Sept. 8.)

THE solicitors of Ameer Khan wrote to us some days ago, stating that certain remarks last week in our article on *Habeas Corpus* and a paragraph under North India were libellous, as assuming the guilt of their client. The following is our reply, by the Editor :—

"Your letter, addressed to the proprietors of the *Friend of India*, came to me, as their representative, on Saturday.

"I reply that the article on *Habeas Corpus* was written by me, and that I am responsible for every word it contains. The paragraph under North India is news, and, of course, coming from one who had watched the trial at Malda, could not be written by me. But, as editor, I am responsible for it, unless I am shown that it contains untruth.

"Neither the article nor paragraph contains a word assuming the guilt of your client, or even hinting at his guilt in the remotest way. How could it do so when I expressly state that the Government, acting on its responsibility, had not made the facts, whatever they were, public?

"The article is an attempt—I think dispassionate attempt, you may think differently—to discuss the question of *Habeas Corpus* in India, and of the Governor-General's right to suspend the Act in dangerous times, or times that he deems dangerous. The article affirms that he has the power, on his responsibility to Parliament.

"The words you quote simply mean that the trial at Malda proves that a conspiracy did exist, and once justifies the Governor-General's course in acting on his own responsibility, and with promptitude and decision. They cannot possibly refer to your client farther than this—that in acting with promptitude and decision the Government apprehended him among others, on what grounds I know not.

"This I think places you in possession of the real facts asked for in your letter."

In reply the solicitors tell us, with a threat, that they expect some statement from us. Our statement is the above letter. We may add that Ameer Khan's solicitors say that "the Advocate-General, in the name of the Governor-General, distinctly and expressly disavowed the intention to accuse him, and stated that as yet no accusation had been made against him, and that his arrest had taken place merely as a measure of precaution." They also say that their client "has denied on his solemn affirmation that he is a Wahabee." The solicitors of Ameer Khan act strictly their duty in watching narrowly that no imputation of guilt is cast upon their client. We cast no such imputation. At the same time, while they have their duty, we also have ours, equally binding, and, at present, we see that duty in giving to the Government the strong moral support that the Press can give, that the fire of a dangerous disaffection—in the existence of which we fully believe—may not be allowed to go on till life is endangered. That is our position. We know nothing of the charge, if there is a charge, against Ameer Khan; but we know that the Government in being strong where there [illegible]—be the person concerned who he may—will be [illegible]ciful, and may safety trust the issue to the common sense of India and England.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Seetapore sowar-dacoit is not yet, we are sorry to say, finally disposed of. It is true that he has been transported for life, but there is still one loop-hole—an appeal; and, accordingly, we learn that the convict has appealed against his sentence to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. The appeal, which is drawn up by Mr. J. Woodroffe, of the Calcutta bar, will be heard by a "Full Bench" on, so we are told, Monday week (19th).—*Pioneer*.

THE MAHARAJA OF PUTTIALA'S PURSE.—We regret to hear that the Maharajah of Puttiala has declined to give, this season, his annual purse for the Sirhind race meeting. The "Maharajah of Puttiala's Purse" has always been the highest prize, and has generally produced the best race; so this withdrawal of His Highness' support will deprive our meeting of one of its chief attractions. We are glad, however, to learn that the Rajahs of Nabha and Jheend have, with their accustomed liberality, continued their distinguished support and subscriptions. We are inclined to the belief that the native advisers of the Chief of Puttiala have failed to put the matter properly before him. We trust that the Maharajah will yet be induced to observe his annual custom, and to contribute to the success of our races, held in the large and important station which affords security and protection to the prosperous state of Puttiala.—*Mofussilite*.

EUROPEAN MEDICINES.—The Government of Bengal has sanctioned the sale of ordinary medicines at 10 per cent. above prime cost for the benefit of the village population. This measure, so it appears to us, will for a time bring European medicines into disrepute, and not improbably lead to a waste of public money and a considerable increase under the heading of "Sudden deaths." These are all three very natural, and at the same time serious, results to be feared, but in spite of them we commend the Government of Bengal for having taken a bold step in the right direction. If, however, while sanctioning the sale, Sir William Grey has not assured himself that the distributors, the zemindars, and heads of villages who will purchase the drugs from the European medical officers, and afterwards retail them to the villagers are men who can be in every way trusted, the step is by no means admirable. All things considered, we are of opinion that if febrifuges alone had been thus cheapened, it would have been better for all concerned.—*Pioneer*.

VACCINATION.—To render three divisions of Bengal secure from the ravages of small-pox for all time to come, by a self-supporting system of vaccination, might by many be considered an ambitious aim. The scheme, however, has been thought out and suggested to Government by Dr. Charles, the Superintendent of Vaccination in Bengal. It is to cost Rs. 1,36,080 per annum for establishment and superintendence, and there will, it is anticipated, be 1,088,640 successful vaccinations performed every year at less than two annas each. If each of these estimates proves correct, the scheme will of course be a success; but if, as is more than probable, either is inaccurate, the result will be inevitably the reverse. That the latter is the more likely, we regret to say, is our opinion, for Dr. Charles' percentage of successful cases is very high, and the expectation of realising so large a sum by a house-to-house visitation of native collectors unjustified by experience. The Bengal Government to all appearances do not favour the scheme,—at any rate in its present crude form.—*Pioneer*.

CHURCH-DISESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.—Although we might have been justified in supposing that the vernacular newspapers had by this time exhausted their large store of grievances, we find in the last report one contemporary, who has chanced on something quite new—to him, viz., the disestablishment of the English Church in India. The writer, after noticing how immoral it is that Government should build chapels for Christians, and not temples for Hindoos, and demolishing the argument that "Government must at any rate build chapels for the soldiers," by asserting that the British soldier is "in receipt of a large salary," goes on to assert that "in this matter the Brahmin is superior to the chaplain and has a juster sense of propriety," in that he will not receive money from Christians. If we concede that the English church in India ought to be disestablished, and that the large salary of the British soldiers should be cut for the support of the chaplain; still we must hesitate to agree with our contemporary, when he says that Brahmins will not take the heretics' rupees. But if it be so, we wish that more of the beggars in India were Brahmins.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 10.

HINDOO JOINT-FAMILIES TAXED AS ONE PERSON.—Granting that the income-tax is at all events necessary, there still remains the important question of collection. What, we should like to know, is meant by the assessment of a joint Hindoo family as one person in receipt of one income? There is benefit, of course, in a joint-family; but what is that to anybody here any more than in Europe? When the family is a firm, it should be treated as a firm, but not different from a firm; and so far the definition is right. A Hindoo joint-family when a firm is treated as one. When it is not a firm, surely in common sense we ought to treat the members of the family as so many individuals. In the case of a father with five children, minors, the whole earnings might be charged for as one salary; and, of course, the act is clear as to joint property. But a joint-family composed of several persons, each in receipt of a salary, yet assessed as one person, seems to us a thing utterly indefensible. Surely there is a great error somewhere. If there is, it is a very dangerous error, and one that cannot too soon be rectified. We cannot find in the Act a trace of anything showing that a Hindoo joint-family is to have its several salaries accruing from different sources summed up and counted as one.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 8.

"Berkeley, September 1869 —Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agents, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

REVISED SCALE OF SALARIES.

SCHEDULE A.

Referred to in Financial Resolution (of Government of India) No. 100, dated 13th January 1869, and an extract from which was published in the *Bombay Gazette* of September 5. This Resolution is only now coming into force.

	Present Scale.				Proposed Scale.			
	No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Years for reaching maximum.	No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Years for reaching maximum.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Director of Public Instruction	1	2,000	2,000	...	1	2,000	2,250	5
Inspectors, 1st Grade	2	1,000	1,250	5	1	1,250	1,500	
Principal, Presidency College		1,000	1,250	5	2	1,000	1,250	3
Inspector, 2nd Grade	1	800	800	...		1,000	1,250	
		700	700	...		750	1,000	
Inspectors	3	700	700	...		750	1,000	
		700	700	...	5	750	1,000	4
Principal, Combaconum College	1	700	700	...		750	1,000	
		500	600			750	1,000	
Professor, Presidency College	4	500	600	5		500	750	
		500	600		5	500	750	5
Ditto of Vernacular Literature	1	400	500	...		500	750	
One Extra Inspector of Schools	1	350*	350	...		500	750	
Total	14	10,350	11,350	...	14	11,500	15,000	...
Additional charge	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	3,650	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.								
Director of Public Instruction	1	2,500	2,500	...	1	2,000	2,500	10
Inspector, Senior	2	1,000	1,300	12	1	1,250	1,500	3
Principal, Elphinstone College		1,000†	1,300	12	12	1,000	1,250	3
Inspector, Northern Division	2	800	1,100	12		1,000	1,250	3
" Southern "		800	1,100	12		750	1,000	3
		550	800	12		750	1,000	4
Professors, Elphinstone College	3	500	800	12	6	750	1,000	4
		500	800	12		750	1,000	4
Principal, Poona College	2	700	1,000	12		750	1,000	4
Do. Civil Engineering College	1	1,000	1,000	...		750	1,000	4
Assistant Inspector		500	800	12		500	750	5
Professors, Poona College	3	500	800	12	4	500	750	5
		500	800	12		500	750	5
Total	14	11,300	14,900	...	14	11,750	15,500	...
Additional charge	...	...	...	...	...	450	600	...
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.								
Director of Public Instruction	1	2,000	2,000	...	1	2,000	2,250	6‡
Inspector, 1st Circle	2	800	800	...	1	1,250	1,500	3
" 2nd "		800	800	...	1	1,000	1,250	3
Principal, Agra College	1	700	700	...	3	750	1,000	
" Bareilly "		700	700	...		750	1,000	
" Benares "	1	700§	700	...	...	750	1,000	
Inspector, 3rd Circle	...	3 00	350	...		350	350	4
" Kumaon Circle	1	604	604	...		500	750	
Joint Inspector, 3rd Circle	1	500	500	...		500	750	
	2	500	500	...	8	500	750	
Professors, Agra College		500	500	...		500	750	
	2	1,000	1,000	...		1,000	1,500	5
" Bareilly "	2	1,000	1,000	...		1,000	1,500	
" Benares "	14	10,154	10,154	...	14	10,350	14,350	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	696	4,196	...
Additional charge								
PUNJAB.								
Director of Public Instruction	1	1,500	1,500	...	1	1,500	2,000	5¶
		800	800	...	2	1,000	1,250	3
Inspectors	3	700	700	...		1,000	1,250	3
		600	600	...		750	1,000	
Principal, Lahore College	1	760	760	...	3	750	1,000	4
" Delhi "	1	660	660	...		750	1,000	
Inspector	1	500	500	...		500	750	
Professor, Delhi College	1	600	600	...	3	500	750	5
" Lahore "	1	500	500	...		500	750	
Total	9	6,620	6,620	...	9	7,250	9,750	...
Additional charge	...	...	...	...	...	630	3,180	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.								
Director of Public Instruction	1	1,000	1,200	5	1	1,250	1,500	3
		800	800	...	2	750	1,000	4
Inspectors	3	500‖	500	...	1	500	750	
		500	500	...	1	500	750	
Head Master, Saugor High School,	1	400	400	...	1	500	500	
" Raepore " "	1	400	400	...				
Total	6	3,600	3,800	...	6	4,250	5,250	...
Additional charge	...	...	...	...	...	650	1,450	...
OUDH.								
Director	1	800	1,000	...	1	1,000	1,250	3
Inspector	1	600	600	...	1	750	1,000	4
" (Native)	1	300	300	...	1	500	750	5
Total	3	1,700	1,900	...	3	2 250	3,0.0	...
Additional charge	...	...	...	...	...	650	1,100	...
BERARS.								
Director of Public Instruction	1	1,000	1,500	...	1	1,250	1,500	...
Inspector	1	750	750	...	1	750	1,000	...
High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1,750	2,250	...	2	2,000	2,500	...
Additional charge	...	...	...	...	...	250	250	...
BRITISH BURMAH.								
Director of Public Instruction	1	1,000	1,000	...	1	1,000	1,250	...
Additional charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...

* Besides Rs. 150 as Head Master.
† Besides house-rent at Rs. 200 a month.
‡ Not specified in scheme.
§ These are held by the Principal of the Benares College.
‖ Would increase on promotion to Major by Rs. 266-13 0.
¶ Present incumbent Rs. 1,600.

ABSTRACT.

	Present Scale.			Proposed Scale.			Increase in Strength.		Increase of Pay.		Total Additional Charges.	
	No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	No.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Bengal	No change proposed.											
Madras	14	10,350	11,350	14	11,500	15,000	...	...	...	...	1,150	3,650
Bombay	14	11,300	14 900	14	11,750	15,500	...	...	...	...	450	600
N. W. Provinces	14	10,154	10,154	14	10,850	14,350	...	...	...	...	696	4,196
Punjab	9	6,620	6,620	9	7,250	9,750	...	...	...	...	630	3,130
Central Provinces	6	3,600	3,800	6	4 250	5,250	...	...	...	...	650	1,450
Oudh	3	1,700	1,900	3	2,250	3,000	...	...	...	...	550	1,100
Berars	2	1,750	2,250	2	2,000	2,500	...	...	...	...	250	250
British Burmah	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	250
Total	63	46,474	51,974	63	50,850	66,600	...	...	...	...	4,376	14,626

GENERAL TROCHU'S PROCLAMATION.

ISSUED ON AUGUST 18.

"Inhabitants of Paris,—In the peril in which the country is placed I have been nominated governor of Paris and commander-in-chief of the forces charged in the defence of the capital in a state of siege. Paris, adopting its proper *rôle*, desires to be the centre of great efforts, to make great sacrifices, and set a good example. I am about to associate myself with her with all my heart; this will be the honour of my life, and the brilliant crowning of a career hitherto unknown to the great majority of you. I have the most entire faith in our glorious enterprise, but on one condition, the character of which is imperious and absolute, and without which our common efforts would be futile. I mean good order, and I understand by that not only quiet in the streets, but quiet in your houses and in your minds; deference for the orders of the responsible authorities, resignation before the trials, inseparable from the situation, and, in fine, that grave and thoughtful serenity of a great military nation which under the existing state of things takes with a firm resolution the conduct of its destinies. And I will not depend for assuring to the situation that equilibrium so desirable on the powers which I hold from the state of siege and of the law. I will demand it from your patriotism; I will obtain it by your confidence, while myself having in the population of Paris a confidence without limits. I appeal to men of all parties, belonging myself, as you know, in the army to no party but that of the country. I appeal to their devotion. I ask them to control by moral force the excitable who cannot control themselves, and to do justice by their own hands on men who are of no party, and who see in public calamities but the occasion for gratifying detestable appetites. And in order to accomplish my work after which I affirm I will return into the obscurity from which have emerged, I have adopted one of the old devices of the Province of Brittany, where I was born. "Avec l'aide de Dieu, pour la patrie!

"GENERAL TROCHU."

THE EMEUTE IN PARIS.

PARIS, AUGUST 15.

DON'T come to Paris. Abolish from your minds the exploded aphorism *Civis Romanus sum*; root out the lingering conviction that Englishmen are privileged. Judge Lynch is supreme here whenever it pleases him to exert his authority, and the British-speaking subject who comes to Paris voluntarily, is as a man who puts his head into a lion's den. To be followed by *mouchards*, to have your outgoings and your incomings put down, to live in a state of pleasant uncertainty as to what the next hour may bring forth—all this is nothing. It is when action follows that the real force of the situation comes home. Take the twopenny *émeute* yesterday on the Boulevard Villette. You are, we will say, an English tourist, gazing openmouthed at the shops and the people, and stopping for a moment opposite a station of the Paris fire-brigade. Some rough-looking fellows in blouses push their way along the pavement, going you think to spend their Sunday afternoon in one of the many workmen's cafés, or billiard rooms, which abound thereabouts. Then comes without a moment's warning a scuffle, a report of firearms, round the fire station's door, and, presto! the Pompier on duty is lying dead, the whole street resounds with "Death to the Prussians!" "To arms, citizens!" "Line the barricades!" Then there are more reports of fire-arms, and the sergents-de-ville who have come up are shot at, and fall pale and bleeding on the flagstones. Next there is inextricable confusion. Women shriek, children cry, men seize upon other men, declaring them (without evidence) to be agents of the vile Bismarck. What you see bears a strong family likeness to an ordinary street row; it is only "the villainous saltpetre" and the brandished poniards which mark the difference. Boisterous, ruffianly men—fiends who are panic-stricken, men who are struck stupid, men who mouth and bellow, men who claw the air impotently, men who denounce without meaning, and declaim without sense, are mixed up in an indescribable hodge-podge. Our representative British tourist has not bargained for this kind of thing at all, and he quietly proceeds to make off. But he has reckoned without his host. A dreadfully precocious boy is watching him, and shrieks out that he is a Prussian. This is enough. The varieties of the *genus homo* who were buffetting each other, become wonderfully unanimous on the instant. The offenders against the law, who have not been able to run away, cloak their own participation in the recent criminal outrage by shouting "Death to the Prussian!" with even greater vigour than the rest, while the bulk of the crowd, who are well affected or unprepared, let off their superfluous patriotism in the blows and oaths they level at the stranger. In vain does the unhappy man endeavour to explain himself in the choicest French of *Stratford-atte-Bow*. The people don't understand him, and his palpable Anglicisms are said to be "un fort accent Allemand." Who can reason with an angry mob? Who can assuage its unreasonable and unreasoning terrors? Our stranger is fortunate if he only has his eyes blacked, his nose beaten in, his body bruised, his hat smashed, his watch stolen, and his clothes torn off his back. Well for him, too, if he be taken into custody speedily. The soldiers are more merciful, or at least less turbulently maniacal than the people, and they do their best to preserve his life for justice, as they bear him strongly guarded through the streets to prison.

Lest the reader should think this picture exaggerated, permit me to quote from one of the journals of the day. "Among the individuals arrested (on the Boulevard Villette)," says the *Gaulois*, "was found a tall, fine man, who declared himself to be an Englishman, but who spoke French with a strong German accent. There were found on him an English passport, some sovereigns, and some Frenchies in gold coupons, a villainous Mark the strength of the evidence. He was tall and well made; he had a passport and money in his pocket, and he spoke French badly. It may of course turn out that he is a spy, that he has distributed the hated Bismarck's gold, and that his arrest will prove the intelligent habitués of his haunts right. But on the face of it, the prospect for strangers is not encouraging. It is so hard to prove a negative with the popular voice against you, with blood wantonly shed crying from the pavement, and with an excitable nation, stung to the quick by reverses, and nervously dreading the arrival of the enemy in Paris, to say nothing of intending to stay in Paris weigh the matter well, and ask themselves whether it be not possible to defer their visit. Nothing could be more unexpected than the rising yesterday, nothing more peaceful and smiling than the appearance of the district an hour before and an hour after the murders and riot. This Boulevard Villette is by the barriers, some two miles from the Boulevard des Italiens, is gained by way of the Faubourg Montmartre, and is full of workmen. The men in blouses, who attacked the fire station, demanded the fire-arms within it, and, finding their passage stopped by the firemen on duty, they shot him immediately with their revolvers. Three police agents were "grievously wounded," two of whom were Germans and one an Italian, if their surnames—Graux, Schünn, and Bellini—may be trusted. The rapidity with which order was restored, and the absence of any general rising, makes the whole affair mysterious, and I have even heard it suggested that it was got up by the police. The district was quiet enough last night, the streets unusually empty, the cafés full. The thing which struck one chiefly was the great dearth of young men. There were plenty of grey beards, plenty of women, plenty of children. But the flower of the Paris youth, the stalwart young billiard-players in blouses, the beaux for the demoiselles, were wanting, and a Sunday night in the workman's quarters shows how tremendous has been the drain on Paris for the war. With the exception of mounted patrols on its road way, there was nothing to distinguish the street of the riot from those in its vicinity. Something had broken out there and been put down—that was all. You looked in vain for evidence of special danger in its neighbourhood. There was plenty of talk about the war, plenty of grouping about doorways and on central open spaces; but these things take place every night in Paris, and I needed some incident to show how feverish and uncertain is the present condition of the town. This was furnished by a squabble between a drunken cabinet maker and his wife, in the course of which the husband exercised his marital authority with a flat hand. The woman screamed and the children yelled, just as they did when the Pompier was shot; when every one was on the alert upon the instant. Wherever the sounds reached they acted as dragon's teeth and brought up an army of excited people, and in far less time than it takes to tell it, there was the nucleus of a dangerous crowd. We were stopping by the landlord of a wine shop, who implored us to tell him quickly what was the matter, and who expressed something very like disgust at hearing that all this stir had been made for anything so commonplace as a mere matrimonial squabble. Every window and every door was filled with gazers, and as we drove off the disunited family seemed to have attracted round it almost as many witnesses as the émeute. Returning to the main Boulevards before midnight, we find them less crowded than on preceding evenings, less crowded than is customary on a fine Sunday evening. The news of the shooting down and the captures was in every body's mouth, and the impossibility of ensuring personal safety by discretion so impressed itself upon several tourists that they made up their minds to leave the country at once.—*Daily News*, Aug. 17.

THE LONDON SEASON AND FASHIONS.

A LADY who does duty as fashionable correspondent for the *Madras Mail*, writes from London—

Our London season is now quite over, though Parliament is not yet prorogued. Every season brings its fashions and its innovations. This year has been marked by a perfect furore for all kinds of out-of-door entertainments. These garden parties have been really enjoyable, for we have had a very hot brilliant summer with scarcely a wet day. One garden party is very much like its fellow. A band is an indispensable adjunct, and pretty grounds. If near the Thames, water velocipedes and boats were eagerly patronized. Croquet nobody seems to think of playing now at these kind of entertainments, though there are generally sets prepared. Very pretty seats of all kinds are placed in every available nook, and seeing and being seen and talking are the chief amusements, enlivened now and then by a performance of the Tyrolese singers, or of some madrigals and glees. Either in a conservatory or in marquees, light refreshments are served; and it has been the fashion to have separate tables, one for tea and coffee (iced coffee by the bye, which is excellent, and prepared with milk and sugar as usual and then iced), another for ices and cups, such as claret cup, cider cup, &c., and a third for fruits. Everybody has striven to introduce some new kind of cup at their parties, but none have come up to a most delicious one provided by the Guards at one of their breakfasts at the Chelsea barracks. The American drinks have been greatly in favour, and the more extraordinary the name, the more popular the beverage.

On Sunday afternoon the most fashionable thing you could do was to go to Maidenhead. At Chiefden (the Duke of Sutherland's) and at Lord Boston's, five o'clock tea parties mustered in great force. The river was crowded with boats with the best-dressed and best-looking people in London.

Balls have not been half as numerous this year as usual. Men of fashion seem to dislike dancing and to become lazier in this respect every year. I have been to a large number of dinner parties, and the table decorations have been unusually tasteful. Pyramids of ice with fern leaves laid upon them in pretty designs have been more the rage than anything. Nearly all the pretty vases, figures and silver and gold epergnes, &c., have been placed on round glass stands, and the effect is excellent. Small white China troughs filled with cut-flowers, which can be placed down the table, or diagonally, or in almost any device, for they are made of various lengths, are replacing the little tin troughs which have been so much used of late. Small low shelves and vases intermixed with the fruit dishes, with three taller ornaments down the centre, are more in vogue than a succession of high ones, and table fountains are greatly patronized. Some of these, which surmount a large bouquet of flowers, are exceedingly pretty. In the matter of dishes I have not noticed anything new, except that pretty well everywhere there has been a cold entrée, a fashion which in India, I should say, you would readily adopt. The *menus* which are given to each guest are now in the form of a double card, with a dainty little picture outside, and the name of the guest and the *menu* inside. At Easter time I found at one or two dinners that the name of each guest was written on a coloured egg placed before their plates. Anything for novelty!

The West-end shops are doing their best to dispose of their summer goods at reduced prices. I have been making a good many purchases lately, preparatory to starting on a tour of visits. The Upholsterers have more tempting wares than ever, especially in the matter of arm chairs and easy chairs of all kinds. It is the fashion now to have these exceedingly large; the seats very long, and very low. Wicker-work chairs, with grand high backs only a foot from the ground, are to be seen in every drawing-room; some of them are white and some brown. Velvet cushions are made to fit them, and they cost about eight shillings, and are the most comfortable things imaginable. Cretonnes replace the ordinary chintz almost entirely now-a-days; the blue and pink shades with very elaborate and artistic designs in slate colour upon them are most used; and I positively have seen two or three dresses from Paris, made of exactly the same thing, and intended to be bunched up over satin petticoats—quite Watteau-like. The most beautiful stamped leather in old designs is now sold for hanging on walls, in place of paper, and looks wonderfully well in old houses. We have long been very enthusiastic in the matter of gold and coloured monograms, crests, and addresses for our paper; an innovation of a simpler kind is now creeping in, viz., to have the address of the house whence the note is despatched, printed in exactly the same style as our names on our visiting cards on the flap of the envelopes where seals used to be affixed. Coloured borderings on note paper, and envelopes in the same form as black edged paper, have been adopted this year, and also having the day of the week printed on the envelope in coloured lettering, and generally in French. This would be an acceptable fashion, I should say, in your land of memorable Chits. The last novelty in parasols is to have an iron point at the top, and a long substantial wooden handle to act as a walking stick for travelling. The parasols themselves are generally holland or tussore silk, with a frill round, broad top and bottom, with red and brown. Since the Princess of Wales has been lame it is much the fashion among the ladies to use walking sticks in the country.

INDIAN APPEALS.

IN the middle of last month a petition was argued before the Privy Council asking for special leave to appeal from a decision of the High Court of Madras, which rejected an application for leave to appeal to her Majesty in Council against an order of the High Court, which dismissed an appeal from the Court of First Instance. The grounds of the application were that the High Court refused to follow the ruling of the Sudder Court of Madras and of the Full Bench of the High Court of Calcutta, allowing the period occupied by the High Court between the presentation of a petition of review and the decision of the Court to be deducted from the six months allowed for appeal to her Majesty in Council. The Lords Commissioners held that the period between the petition of review and judgment was not to be allowed, but that the appeal must be presented within six months from the decision appealed from, notwithstanding the pending of the review. The effect of this decision is to overrule the cases which allowed the period referred to to be deducted from the time allowed for appealing. This decision will certainly have the effect of shutting out not a few appeals, and will to that extent lessen the number that come over from India and reduce the labours of the Judicial Committee. But the wisdom of the decision we very much question, for it is of decided advantage to both countries that appeals should be encouraged. It is of advantage to us that Indian litigants should be impressed with a belief that our administration of the law is impartial, and it is of advantage to them that facilities should be afforded to question the soundness of a judgment of which they disapprove; and as the decisions of the Privy Council are highly esteemed and valued by the natives, it is a misfortune when they are shut out from appealing by rules which seem to operate harshly. Appeals are usually brought by wealthy zemindars or landed proprietors, who sacrifice an immense amount of money to obtain redress whenever their rights are invaded, which happens not unfrequently. The zemindars are thus brought into endless litigation, the luxury of which they would rather enjoy for years, than pursue the course that is pointed out by their counsel too frequently without success; and this fondness for litigation, and, in many cases, its unsuccessful termination, are encouraged and brought about by the agents employed for the purpose of conducting it. The zemindars to maintain their pomp and dignity, always raise a person in their service to the high and responsible office of a minister, to guide them in their affairs, both foreign and domestic; and as their selection is entirely dependent upon the whim or pleasure of their masters, regard is seldom had to their training, intellectual or moral. This minister is deputed as agent to conduct their suits. He is supposed to be trustworthy and confidential by this employer, but to nobody else who knows anything about him. He is entrusted with large sums of money for the purpose of conducting the suit in which his master is engaged, and off he starts with full instructions. On reaching the place of his destination, he repairs to a splendid chowltry (hotel), where he lives most extravagantly, and, after regaling himself with some creature comforts after the fatigues of his journey, he goes in seach of an advocate, or vakeel, to whom he is introduced for a few pence by persons who hang about the Court; and, when he has gone the round of all the professional gentlemen in the place, he instructs one to conduct the suit, and we find that the agent will neither follow the advice of his legal adviser nor pay him sufficiently, though specially instructed by his master to do so. The most solemn and earnest entreaties of the professional gentlemen employed in the suit are not heeded or cared for by the agent until the last moment, and hence these expensive petitions for special leave to appeal. Although the agent is told the petition ought to be lodged immediately, he will never give the money required to enable it to be done until within a few hours of the moment that it should be presented; so that if any unforeseen accident or matter should arise to delay the application, it will be rejected as being beyond time, and then the suitor has an expensive application, always uncertain in its results, to make to the Privy Council for special leave to appeal. The zemindars know nothing of the annoyance that their advocates are put to by these men, nor of the way they are muloted themselves by their expensive habits, nor of the expenses they are put to by the delays caused in paying the necessary money to bring the suit to a successful termination. When a sum of money is required for an appeal, the agents deal it out in small sums at a time, often running over two or three years; the result is that the litigation is protracted to an almost endless period, at great expense to the litigant and great annoyance to the gentleman conducting the appeal. These evils, which are daily increasing, require a strong hand to put them down; but they are carefully concealed from the zemindars, and, unless the vernacular journals take the matter up so as to bring the causes of complaint home to the doors of the zemindars and other landed proprietors who are not acquainted with the English language, there is no mode of making them acquainted with the injury that their suits sustain. The zemindars have all the credit of the conduct of their agents, through whose impropriety their litigation often comes to an unfortunate issue. Their remedy is either to make circumstances direct to the counsel or attorney employed in the suit, or to give a general retainer to counsel to conduct their cases, as is generally done by the most enlightened zemindars. If they pursue this course they will find the greatest benefit resulting to themselves. Both attornies and counsel are under the inspection of the Courts or Judges, to whom they are responsible for their conduct, and the clients need not fear any unfair dealing on their part, as the Courts will always punish it.—*Allen's Indian Mail*, Aug. 8.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF AUGUST 20.

SONG FOR ENGINE-DRIVERS BEFORE A COLLISION.—"Whistle—and I'll come to you, my lad."

QUESTION OF CONTRABAND.

If coals are contraband of war, why not call the colliers, who are guilty of exporting the coals, over them?

PROBABLE CONVERTS.

It is a wonder that all the Aldermen of the City of London have not become Catholics—on account of the numbers of feasts in the Roman calendar.

ONLY THEIR NAME AGAINST THEM.

"The investment of Strasbourg appears, as far as yet learned, to be conducted chiefly by the Badish troops." It is not at all improbable that these "Badish" troops may show themselves to be goodish ones.

SONG BY A FRENCH SOLDIER.

My *Mitrailleuse* may prove untrue;
For that I do not care,
If I can but depend on you,
My own Vivandière.

AWARE OF THE CRISIS.

Sairgeant Mucklewham (more in sorrow than anger.)—"Halt! O man nummer three, I wunner tae see ye! Hoo can ye think Foreign Powers can ever respect ye, if ye will persist in steppin' three inches less than the regelation!"

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In the *Post* the other day it was thus written:—"The British Embassy was stormed by peaceful British subjects asking for passports. Paris will, ere long, contain very few foreigners."

Let us hope it may not too soon contain a great many.

REFRIGERATED TOURISTS.

Provincial Waiter—"Ice! gentlemen? there ain't no ice in autumn time. But it's easy to see you are gents from London, as don't know much about nature, and I don't blame you for it, in course. But, ice in August!"

Exit, sniggering.

FOUR-WHEELER VERSUS HANSOM.

Gentleman.—"Now, then, crawler, I didn't hail *you*! I hailed the hansom. So take that 'fever-box' of yours out of the way!"

Four-Wheeler—"*Fever-Box*, indeed! Ah! that's just your mistake! *I* takes the patients to the 'orspital when the disease is only just beginning, and there ain't yet no infection. *He* takes 'em out for a *hairing* just when they begins to get *convalescent*."

A COMPLIMENT.

The Bishop preached.

The congregation subsequently requested his Lordship to publish his sermon.

His Lordship was delighted.

"And so," said he, with jocose affability to the senior churchwarden, "the people were very much pleased? Eh?"

"Well, you see your Lordship," replied the official, "our folks *would* like to know summat about it; and——"

"Ah!" interposed the Bishop, complacently, "I see they'd like to read it at home."

"Well, your Lordship, that's just what they *would* like; 'cos——" (here he paused, and then added, confidentially) "it wor very hot weather, you see and so—when you Lordship wor preachin' *they were all asleep!*"

A SNARL AND A SIGH.

"*Quis tuleril Gracchos?* When the *Presse* exclaims:—'The French territory is invaded!' and cries—

"At present every man holding a musket has but one duty, that of becoming a soldier. Let the women drive the men to the frontier, and the mothers curse the sons who are not ready to die. To arms! To arms!"

"Great want of originality," continued Mr. Dogrose, on having read the foregoing appeal. "'To arms!' the old, old cry of aggressors in trouble. Fancy yourself poking up a nest of hornets, bringing them about your ears, and then shouting, 'To arms! To arms!' Yah! Let the women drive the men to the frontier. H'm! Of course, without considering, if they don't remain there, in what a plight they may come back. 'And the mothers curse the sons who are not ready to die.' Ready, who is ready? Are you, reader? as the tracts say. A question, it seems, not to be asked at all seasons. Die, what for? That your survivors may live and enjoy themselves. Then, indeed, you are a noble good fellow and here's your health. Poor humanity!"

THE BLOT IN THE WIVES' PROPERTY BILL.

*(Sony by a Lady of Fashion